The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1952 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1857 PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry—Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The Treasury Note Bill Passed by the Senate.

Governor Stanton's Mission to New-York—Remarks from the British Government, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate, in Executive Session, the nominations of the naval officers proposed to service in accordance with the findings of the Naval Courts of Inquiry. Among them are the following:

Engineers—Isherwood, Symmes, Wenman, Metzar, Mason and Main.

Paymasters—Mowatt, Seaman, Kissam, Rutledge and others.

A Medical Examining Board is constituted from the furloughed to the full-leave pay list.

The nominations were referred to a Select Committee.

It is rumored here that Governor STANTON has gone to New-York to look after the rebellious officials. S.

[LATER FROM WASHINGTON BY THE ARCTIC.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Lord NAPIER has, by instruction of Lord CLARENDON, placed in the hands of Secretary CASS a number of officials which her Majesty's Government desires to present to the officers and men engaged in the several expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States for the recovery of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions.

Her Majesty's Government directs Lord NAPIER to express the high sense which they entertain of the zeal and devotedness of the parties who volunteered in these enterprises, and their earnest hope that the citizens of the United States who shared the same dangers may be permitted to accept the same honorary recognitions as the officers and men of Her Majesty's service employed in the cause of the Arctic discovery.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20.

Much interest is manifested in Washington concerning DEFREESE, now under sentence of death, who was favorably known in this community. Several petitions, numerously signed, including the names of many of our most prominent citizens, and of ladies, have just been transmitted to New-Jersey, to be presented to the Court of Pardons, asking for a commutation of his sentence.

This morning the body of General NEWLAND was found floating in the canal. He was formerly a prominent politician in North Carolina, and late Superintending Engineer of Harbor Improvements at Sheboygan. His death was accidental.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted resolutions that in consideration of the financial condition of the country and the embarrassments of the Treasury, the rates of duty established by the tariff of March last ought to be materially increased; and also in favor of a substitution of a system of home valuation on imported goods. The resolutions lay over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. WILSON said the closing hours of the 34th Congress were devoted to efforts to deplete the Treasury, and they were now at the commencement of the 35th trying to fill the Treasury, which was now empty. He called attention to some facts connected with the expenditures of the Government. He thought Congress should revise the Tariff so as to restore the duties on iron, cotton, and woolen goods, to where they were by the Tariff of forty-six. That would increase the revenues of the country something like two millions of dollars, and thus afford some relief. He would vote for the issue of ten millions in treasury notes under the circumstances, but not twenty.

Mr. BRODHEAD insisted that ten millions would not be enough, and it would be necessary to pass another bill next year, providing for more. It had better be done now, all at once.

Mr. WILSON replied that he should not be surprised if even twenty millions was asked for before the close of the session, owing to over estimates of receipts and the large amounts recommended for expenditure in the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, said Congress authorized the debts to be incurred, and therefore ought to provide means for their payment, instead of charging the Administration with extravagance.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, attributed the revulsion to over-importation and the diversion of capital from its ordinary channels. He did not believe the banks to blame.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, advocated the bill as a simple proposition to borrow money to meet the wants of the Government, and thought the Executive was responsible for the proper application of the money. Instead of a revenue tariff he preferred free trade, as far as was practicable.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of the protection of American industry as the best means of restoring confidence, reviving trade and replenishing the Treasury.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, opposed the bill, and took occasion to remark that with all the boasting of the Sub-Treasury system and hard money currency, when the pressure came the whole bottom was knocked out, and application was then made for the issue of irredeemable paper. Why not honestly borrow hard money and pay interest for it, with which to pay the debts of the Government?

Mr. HUNTER defended the Sub-Treasury system. It was established in order that the Government should not be embarrassed by bank suspensions in the management of its finances. Treasury notes were the cheapest mode in which money can be borrowed, and would not, as was charged, be forced on the people to the exclusion of gold and silver, in the payment of debts.

At 4 o'clock an unsuccessful motion was made to adjourn—a majority seeming determined to pass the bill before an adjournment.

Mr. THOMSON, of Illinois, proceeded to show the extravagance of this as well as the preceding Administration, saying it now wants to spend seventy millions of dollars within the next six months. No necessity for raising twenty millions has been shown.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, opposed the bill, regarding it as a strange proposition to come from the Democratic side of the House to issue twenty millions of shinplasters. He was, however, willing to vote for it if it could be reduced so as to provide only for raising so much money as was immediately wanted. He wished to prevent the circulation of these notes as bank notes.

The bill was amended, limiting the operations of the act until the 1st of January, 1859, and prohibiting notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars, and it then passed by 31 against 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Fook, Green, Hale, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Seward, Stuart, Thomson of New-Jersey, Wilson and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Simmons, Thomson of Kentucky and Wade.

At half-past 6 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. BENNETT's resolution providing for the appointment of a special Committee, to take into consideration all papers on the subject of a Railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. BARKSDALE made an unsuccessful motion to table the resolution. The vote was 94 to 96.

Several incidental questions were determined by Yea and Nay vote.

Mr. FLORENCE said that the House had evidence that no good came of sitting on Saturday. He then made an ineffectual motion to adjourn.

The subject was passed over and the House went into Committee on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. CHARLES JONES, of Pennsylvania, explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, were similar to those heretofore passed under both Democratic and Whig Administrations. He would endeavor to get a vote upon it to-day.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fact that there are two sets of Democrats—one theoretical, who will have nothing but gold and silver, and the other practical, who will have anything they can get, and now ask for Treasury notes.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, remarked that statesmen of all times had asserted that the resort to Treasury notes was of doubtful expediency and dangerous in principle, and should never be adopted if any other measure of relief could be obtained. It is not true Government cannot obtain relief except through Treasury notes. There never was a period at which a loan could be effected, either for large or small sums, for a short or a long time, better than now, as the country is richer than it ever has been before. He wished the bill amended, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes only because it shall be found impracticable to effect a loan on Government stock bearing six per cent. interest, the aggregate sum borrowed not to exceed twenty millions. Circumstances are different now from those when the note bill of 1846 was passed. There was then a war with Mexico.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (interrupting,) remarked that there was a prospect of war with the Mormons.

Mr. BANKS replied that there was here a representative from Utah, with the same standing that Mr. COBB has, and therefore it could not be said that we are at war with Utah; but there was a speck of war in another direction, [laughter,] from which the Administration could not be relieved by the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, argued that Congress ought to prefer to supply the public necessities by Treasury notes, rather than by loans for a long period. There may be no necessity for resorting to a loan, but at this time, when threatened by a deficiency in the revenue, it is important that the public credit should be maintained.

Mr. BISHOP, of Connecticut, supported the bill, on the ground that the notes would go into circulation and be used as a medium of exchange. It would meet the necessities of Government and benefit the business of the country, which is not in as prosperous a condition as the banks described. It may be true that there is more money than ever in the country, but it is not available, and he (Mr. BISHOP) would be glad if the gentleman from Massachusetts would point out where they may be found.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, opposed the bill. There was no period fixed when the notes can be presented for redemption, and they would therefore continue in circulation as irredeemable currency based on the faith of the Government. The striking down of banks in the country being recommended in the President's message, it may be that the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes is designed to fill a void—the dominant party mean to make and substitute the paper of the Treasury for the paper of the banks.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Treasury Note Bill.

(Passed by the Senate, Dec. 19.)

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not to exceed, at any time, the amount of twenty millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than one hundred dollars for such note, to be prepared, signed and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That such Treasury notes shall be paid and redeemed by the United States at the Treasury thereof after the expiration of one year from the dates of said notes, from which dates, until they be respectively paid and redeemed, they shall bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed in said notes, which rate of interest upon the first issue, which shall not exceed six millions of dollars, of such notes shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, but shall in no case exceed the rate of six per centum per annum. The residue shall be raised, in whole or part, after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them at their par value for specie to the bidder or bidders who shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum, upon the said notes: Provided, that after the maturity of any of said notes, interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to pay and redeem the same, which may at any time or times be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers published at the seat of Government. The payment or redemption of said notes herein provided shall be made to the lawful holders thereof, respectively, upon presentment at the Treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and the interest which shall be due thereon. And for such payment and redemption, at the time or times herein specified, the faith of the United States is here by solemnly pledged.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That such Treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed in behalf of the United States by the Treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury. Each of these officers shall keep in a book or books provided for that purpose separate, full and accurate accounts, showing the number, date, amount and rate of interest of each Treasury note signed and countersigned by them, respectively; and also similar accounts showing all such notes as may be paid, redeemed and canceled as the same may be returned, all which accounts shall be carefully preserved in the Treasury Department. And the Treasurer shall account quarterly for all such Treasury notes as shall have been countersigned by the Register and delivered to the Treasurer for issue.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President, to cause such portion of said Treasury notes as may be deemed expedient to be issued by the Treasurer in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors, or other persons lawfully entitled to such payment, who may choose to receive such notes in payment at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President, to borrow from time to time such sums of money upon the credit of such notes as the President may deem expedient; provided, that no Treasury notes shall be pledged, hypothecated, sold or disposed of in any way, for any purpose whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including the principal and interest thereof.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That said Treasury notes shall be transferable, by assignment indorsed thereon by the person to whose order the same shall be made payable, accompanied together with the delivery of the notes so assigned.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That said Treasury notes shall be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by said authority, and of all debts to the United States of any character whatever, which may be due and payable at the time when said Treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof, and upon every such payment credit shall be given for the amount of principal and interest due on the note or notes received in payment on the day when the same shall have been received by such officer.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That every collector of the customs, receiver of public moneys, or other officer or agent of the United States who shall receive any Treasury note or notes in payment on account of the United States, shall take from the holder of such note or notes a receipt, upon the back of each, stating distinctly the date of such payment and the amount allowed upon such note; and every such officer or agent shall keep regular and specific entries of all Treasury notes received in payment, showing the person from whom received, the number, date, and amount of principal and interest allowed on each and every Treasury note received in payment, which entries shall be delivered to the Treasury with the Treasury note or notes mentioned therein, and if found correct, such officer or agent shall receive credit for the amount, as provided in the last section of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules and regulations to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries and all others who may be required to receive such Treasury notes in behalf of, and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the custody, disposal, cancelling, and return of any such notes as may be paid to and received by them respectively, and as to the accounts and returns to be made to the Treasury Department of such receipts as he shall deem best calculated to promote the public convenience and security, and to protect the United States as well as individuals from fraud and loss.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be paid the principal and interest of such Treasury notes as may be issued under this act, at the time and times when, according to its provisions, the same should be paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to purchase said notes at par for the amount of principal and interest due at the time of the purchase on said notes. And so much of any unappropriated money in the Treasury as may be necessary for the purposes is hereby appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of said notes.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That in place of such Treasury notes as may have been paid and redeemed, other Treasury notes to the same amount may be issued: Provided, That the aggregate sum outstanding, under the authority of this act, shall at no time exceed twenty millions of dollars.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That to defray the expenses of engraving, printing, preparing and issuing the treasury notes herein authorized, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury: Provided, That no compensation shall be made to any officer whose salary is fixed by law for preparing, signing or issuing Treasury notes.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure, to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter or publish as true any falsely forged or counterfeited note, purporting to be a Treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter or publish as true any falsely altered Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a felony; and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody and possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a term not less than three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly of the amount of Treasury notes issued, and paid and redeemed, under the provisions of this act, showing the balance outstanding each month.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Southern mail, from all points as late as due, has been received.

The Mobile *Register* reports the inundation of the Black Warrior River, fifty-five feet above low water mark. Between four and five thousand bales of cotton had been lost, a large number of cattle carried away, and much other damage occasioned.

At a meeting in Mobile on the 14th inst., Governor WINSTON presided, and addresses were make by PERCY WALKER, Judge MEEK C. LANGDON, Judge HOWERS, and others, and resolutions adopted favorable to the Walker cause in Nicaragua.

Fatal Affray in London, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 19.

At a dance in a house of ill-fame in this city, last night, a party of rowdies forced their way into the house, when a butcher, named HARDISE, fired several times into the crowd with a revolver, shooting HUGHES WILSON, son of JOHN WILSON, member of the Provincial Parliament for this city, and also Messrs. SWEETMAN, STEVENS, MERRICK, COATS, and two other men and a woman. WILSON has since died of his wounds. The others are supposed to be not dangerously wounded. HARDISE has not yet been arrested.

A Man Over the Genesee Falls.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 19.

NATHAN NEWHAFER, Doorkeeper of the last Assembly, slipped off a plank above the Genesee Falls about noon to-day, and was carried over them. His body has not yet been found. The bridge is not used by the public.

Canadian Parliamentary Election.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, Dec. 19.

At the Parliamentary elections, which have taken place, five constituencies have returned ministerial candidates.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Canada*, from Halifax, arrived at her dock here at 8½ o'clock this evening. She brings £16,000 in specie. Her news is fully anticipated by the dispatch already sent over the wires from Halifax. Her mails will be dispatched South by the train which leaves here to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock, and which is due in New-York between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning.

Legalization of Suspension of Specie Payments.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Legislatures of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama have legalized the suspension of specie payment in those States.

The Minnesota Election.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Saturday, Dec. 19.

St. Paul dates of the 15th instant have been received. The canvass of the election had not been completed, but it was thought that the Democratic candidate for Governor would be declared elected.

No election of United States Senator had taken place.

South Carolina Legislature on Kansas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Legislature of South Carolina has indefinitely postponed all its resolutions and reports in reference to Kansas.

Change in the Governorship of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, promoted to the Governorship of Malta, is to be succeeded here by the Earl of MULGRAVE, who leaves England in January.

Fighting in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Advices from Florida report more battles between the troops and the Indians. Captain PARKHILL had been killed and several soldiers wounded.

Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt here about 9 o'clock this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT has declined 1c. CORN has a declining tendency. OATS steady. *Receipts to-day*—6,500 bushels Wheat; 2,100 bbls. Flour; 3,900 bushels Corn.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 18, were as follows:

Lead	$23,577	Hides and Skins	$20,469
Fruit	44,827	Wool	20,304
Linseed	13,663	Sugar and Molasses	28,942
Saltpetre	32,459	Other articles	191,380
Total			$469,946
Corresponding week in 1856			392,073
Decrease in 1857			$422,126

Marine Matters.

By Telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The ship *Washington Booth*, Captain PESCUD, from the Pacific, went ashore yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, during a heavy blow, on Little Cove Point, south of Patuxent. Proper assistance has been sent down, and may have to discharge 200 tons, to float her off.

Captain Henry Meyer, of the Hamburg ship *Gutenberg*, has received from the President a splendid gold chronometer and chain, valued at over $500, for his successful exertions in saving the officers and crew of the ship *Hesselt*, of Newburyport.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

MORE ILLEGAL VOTING.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Free-State Mass Meeting at Lecompton—Opposition to the Lecompton Constitution—Mr. Denver.

From the Missouri Democrat, 17th.

We are in possession of news from Kansas to the 12th instant. In the counties along the Missouri river attempts were being made to get up companies of voters to go to Kansas on the 21st. A meeting was held at Lexington on Saturday, for that purpose, but the proceedings were kept secret as far as practicable. The proposal did not meet with a very enthusiastic reception. At Fayette, in Howard county, a meeting for the same purpose was had on Thursday, and a number of volunteers obtained. Along the border the blue lodges were endeavoring to reorganize, and vote *Stake-holders*, in Johnson county—but 15 men residing in Platte and Jackson, who have driven stakes in Kansas Government lands. Large preparations are being made for fraudulent returns upon the bogus constitution.

The nullifiers had held a Convention to nominate candidates under the State organization. It was to have been held at Lecompton, on the 7th, but some fifteen hundred Free-State men, from Lawrence, came over, giving three cheers for free Kansas, when the nullifiers, some three hundred in all, adjourned across the river and made their nominations, en route home. CALHOUN was, by acclamation, tendered the nomination for Governor, but he declined. Mr. MARSHALL was then selected as the candidate for that post, and Mr. MATHIAS, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. In the Territory the people are *en masse* opposed to the bogus Convention and all its doings. They will not submit to it under any terms. Only one newspaper supports the Constitution with any heartiness. The news of STANTON's removal had not reached the Territory. The Legislature was in session and had fully organized. The nullifiers returned as members from Leavenworth had been thrown out, and their seats given to the Free-State men, *which secured the latter full control by more than a two-third vote of both branches.* The course of policy had not been fully determined upon, but it was believed that they would repeal the act authorizing the Calhoun Convention. Mr. HENDERSON (who recently figured at Washington) had passed up on Monday, bearing, as was reported, Secretary DENVER's commission, *and instructions to Calhoun.* The proceedings of the Legislature are reported very fully in the Leavenworth *Times* of the 12th, which has been kindly forwarded to us. We subjoin the most important items. The mass Convention of the Free-State men, which had adjourned over from Lawrence, and which met at Lecompton on the 7th, is said to have been a very enthusiastic assembly. It marched in procession, fully armed, each man with a Sharp's rifle and revolvers, presenting a very formidable appearance.

MASS CONVENTION AT LECOMPTON.

The Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d inst., also adjourned to meet in Lecompton on the same day in Mass Convention. Since the publication of STANTON's proclamation, the defunct Legislature, of Shawnee notoriety, avowed their intention to answer the call, and take their seats in the legislative halls, thereby causing the country to be filled with the exuberant threats of the Pro-Slavery Party, that Atchison, Kickapoo, and the border counties of Missouri would send up their Blue Lodge recruits to aid and assist these scoundrels in their infamous proceedings.

The morning dawned with a cloudy sky, and soon commenced raining, and the roads and weather wore an unpropitious appearance for so important a day in the history of Kansas. But, notwithstanding the adverse appearance of uncontrollable elements, the people resolved to put their Legislature in possession of the halls and there defend them, if necessary. Between twelve and fifteen hundred assembled at an early hour, headed by the Lawrence Brass Band, marched into this citadel of Border Ruffianism, to the clarion notes of "Hail Columbia." General LANE rode in the van and gave the word halt, in front of the legislative halls, and then proposed three cheers for the Topeka Constitution, and three groans for the Lecompton swindle. Simultaneously three multitudinous cheers went up for the "Old Banner—Free Constitution," which was inscribed on a banner borne by the Topeka company, and three groans, none the less significant of this Lecompton swindle. Governor ROBINSON was called to the Chair, and stated the object of the meeting, after which a Committee was appointed on resolutions. General LANE being Chairman, said the Committee would repair immediately to the "grocery." Groceries or groghops are about the only buildings accessible in Lecompton.

The meeting was addressed by LANE, ROBINSON, CONWAY, PHILLIPS, and other distinguished speakers, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled at Lecompton, this 7th day of December, 1857, do fully and earnestly indorse the proceedings of the Delegate Convention assembled at Lawrence on the 2d inst., which proceedings we hereby submit as a part of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we do hereby enroll our names in the league and covenant formed by that Convention, and pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to oppose, to the utmost, the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, and to resist every attempt which may be made to put into operation a government under the same.

Resolved, That we reiterate our adherence and devotion to the Topeka Constitution and Government, and express our unalterable determination, when the proper time shall have arrived, to give it force and effect in pursuance of the principles upon which it originated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 6th inst. the House of Representatives organized by the election of D. W. DAVIDSON as President, and C. F. CURTIS as Chief Clerk. Standing Committees were appointed on the 9th, as follows:

Elections—Messrs. Speer, Jamison, Morrill, Lockhart and Jenkins.

Militia—Messrs. Owens, Stratton, Brock, Appleman and Zinn.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Barker, DeLang, Still, Owens and Columbia.

Legislative Expenditures—Messrs. Appleman, Seymour, Mitchell and Cooper.

Public Printing—Messrs. Seymour, Owens, Still, Jenkins and Barker.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Cooper, Curtis, Morrill, Lockhart and Brock.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Curtis, Graham, Jamison, Columbia and DeLang.

On the 10th the House was fully occupied in considering the report of a Special Committee, appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in Kickapoo precinct, in Leavenworth County.

The report states that the investigation has elicited the following facts:

First—That by the admission of both parties, the returns of Leavenworth County were not received at the office of the Secretary of the Territory until about the 1st of November, and that consequently, the contestants had no means of complying literally with the requirements of the statutes, (laws of 1855, ch. 76, sec. 23 and 28,) which require contestant members to give notice to persons having certificates, so that the persons holding seats by virtue thereof, were completely stopped from any bar against the rights of the contestants, on account of failure to certify. The committee, however, do not regard a strict adherence to the forms prescribed by statute indispensable, since it is a universally-acknowledged principle, that a legislative body is the sole judge of election and qualification of its own members, and has full and exclusive power over the mode and manner of administering them.

Second—That in the absence of any proclamation, or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally-acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proofs within their reach, by taking the affidavits of reputable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted, conclusively proving that extensive frauds, and gross acts of dishonesty, were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth, satisfying your committee that more than 500 fraudulent votes were added to the legal vote of said precinct, and given almost exclusively to the certified members of this House from said county.

Third—That the poll-books of said Kickapoo precinct bear impress of gross fraud and dishonesty.

The certificate of the Judges is not only contrary to the form prescribed in the statutes, but is inserted on the back of the fifth page, and certifies only that "the foregoing is a correct list," &c., apparently purposely evading the charge of falsifying the returns by failing to certify that the nine pages following were correct at all. And, moreover, that portion of the returns following the sixth page, is, in the opinion of the Committee, more glaringly fraudulent, being evidently "simulated and fictitious."

From an investigation of them, it appears, 1st. That the vote for township officers is almost wholly wanting; 2d. There is almost perfect uniformity in the vote purporting to have been polled—a feature that does not appear on the preceding pages. It was also in evidence that *about 200 soldiers and teamsters connected with the troops at Fort Leavenworth, voted the Democrat ticket*, or against the memorialists, in violation of the organic act, which declares that "No officer, soldier, seamen, or marine, or other person in the employ of the United States, or attached to troops or other person in the army or navy of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in the territory, by reason of being on service therein." By the rejection of these votes, as fraudulent, your memorialists would be entitled to seats in this House, as having received a majority of all the legal votes polled in the First District.

Your Committee would therefore report: That Hugh M. Moore, H. D. Denman, A. B. Hazzard, B. J. Jotham, P. B. Wilkinson, A. S. Burton, Silas Armstrong, and W. S. Sharp, are not entitled to membership in this House, and are not entitled to their seats; that H. Miles Moore, George H. Keller, Wm. M. McClure, J. P. Hatfercheit, O. A. Bassett, Wm. Peacock, R. G. Elliott, and Patrick R. Orr, be admitted to seats in this House, as the legally elected members thereof from the First District.

The report was adopted.

MEETING OF OLD-LINE WHIGS.

A meeting of "Old-Line Whigs" was held at Leavenworth City on the 8th instant, Gaines H. Sherwin presiding. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the action of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, and the following declaration was agreed to:

That we do not now meet for the purpose of a Whig organization or reorganization, believing the time has not yet arrived for that purpose—but we meet to consult upon the present condition of our political interests in Kansas—especially in reference to the Constitution presented by the late Convention, and to express our views based upon the safe, and reliable basis of the principles of our glorious old party.

Resubmission of the People's Constitution.

From the Lawrence Republican, Dec. 10.

It has been proposed by some of the Free-State Party, out of Kansas, that our Territorial Legislative Assembly shall provide for the calling of a new Constitutional Convention, which could reënact, substantially, the people's Constitution framed at Topeka, and thus place that Constitution far above all valid objection on the ground of formality.

This line of policy was urged by some Free-State men here previous to the grand delegate Convention of the 2d inst., but upon thorough consideration the idea was abandoned, and the policy of submitting the people's constitution and the Lecompton Constitution together, was unanimously adopted. While the policy of the people is therefore settled, it may not be amiss to indicate some of the reasons which induced its unanimous adoption.

1. The time for calling a new Convention, and submitting the Constitution they should frame to the voice of the people, is too limited to influence the action of Congress at its present session. The great and imminent danger to the Free-State cause now is, that Congress may accept of the Lecompton Constitution.

2. The Constitution framed at Topeka would not receive a single iota of formality or legality, beyond what it now possesses, by being brought forward as the work of a Constitutional Convention assembled under the provisions of an act of the Territorial Legislature. All such acts are entirely illegal, informal and void. Such was the decision of Attorney-General BUTLER in the case of Arkansas, and such was the sentiment of *Mr. Buchanan* in his speech in the Senate on the admission of Michigan.

III. This may be the *only* opportunity that the people of Kansas will ever have to show, by formal evidence, that the Topeka Constitution *is* their choice. The Territorial Legislature is now a legal and valid body, and an election held by its authority would possess all the legal formality which any election could have.

Our conclusion, therefore, and that to which the people have arrived, is, that the Constitution framed at Topeka should be submitted by the present Territorial Legislature to a vote of the people, and at as early a day as possible. That duty, we, and the people, think, devolves upon the Legislature at its called session. There is only one valid objection to its being done at the extra session, and that is, that certain pledges were made, by members of the Legislature and others, to acting-Governor Secretary STANTON, to induce him to make the call. Good faith requires that those pledges be scrupulously kept. No present or prospective advantage could reward us for a breach of honor. Our own opinion is that the proposed submission would not be a violation of those pledges. That, however, is a matter for the Legislature in its wisdom to decide.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—LANDING OF MORE SLAVES—CROPS, BUSINESS, ETC.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, sailed from New-Orleans on the 12th inst., and Havana on the 15th, and arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

From Havana we have nothing of political importance.

Business was dull, and money very scarce and commanding enormous rates.

The reported injury to the Louisiana sugar crop by frost had a favorable effect upon the sugar market, and it is reported to be more active, and at higher prices. Stock 90,000 boxes, against 80,000 same time last year.

Grinding had commenced, and the crop promises to be unusually large.

Freights continue dull, at very low rates.

In Exchange but few transactions. London, 14 @ cent. premium. New-York, 3 @ cent. premium, 60 days, for first-class bills.

Two cargoes of negroes had been landed from American vessels.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE BY STRANGLING.—WANT OF WORK THE CAUSE.—THEODORE HECKER, a cabinet-maker, residing at No. 208 William-street, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon, by hanging himself to the door of a closet in his sleeping-room. Several hours before being discovered, he told his family that he wished to take a short nap, and did not want to be disturbed. One of the inmates of the house having occasion to go into his room, found the door locked, and upon knocking repeatedly at the door, could get no answer. One of Mr. HECKER's daughters, on looking into a rear window, saw her father hanging by the closet door. The door of the room was immediately burst open, but Mr. HECKER was found dead. He had been hanging, apparently, two or three hours. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body yesterday, when it was shown that the deceased had been out of employment several weeks, and in consequence of this fact and his having a large family dependent upon him, had been of late much depressed in spirits. Ten years ago he said he should die in 1857, and he had lately threatened to make way with himself. From all the evidence adduced, the Jury were of the opinion that he hung himself while laboring under temporary mental derangement, caused by inability to obtain employment. They rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in Germany, was aged 45 years, and has been in this country nearly six years.

SUICIDE OF A HOMESICK HUNGARIAN WOMAN.—LELIA TRASCHNERA, the wife of a shoemaker residing at No. 42 Clinton-street, on Friday afternoon swallowed a quantity of sulphuric acid, and was taken to the City Hospital where she died several hours afterward in the most excruciating agony. The evidence of the husband, taken yesterday before Coroner HILLS, showed that the deceased and himself came to this country from Hungary about three months ago, that since their arrival here the deceased had urged him to return as she did not like this country, and that a few weeks ago she attempted to kill herself because he would not consent to go back to Hungary. A verdict was rendered of "suicide by taking sulphuric acid."

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, on Saturday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of John Stevens, a colored man, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The evidence showed that the deceased had recently arrived from sea; that he had been drinking hard, and was jealous of his wife, who lived in Cherry-street. On Friday he went to see his wife, and tried to get her to go home with him, but she refused. He then said, "Good bye, you will never see me alive again," and immediately took two ounces of laudanum. He was taken to the Hospital and died in two hours. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

DEATH FROM BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.—Mr. ABRAHAM DECKER, who resides at No. 219 West Twenty-seventh-street, while walking, Saturday evening, through Chambers-street, was suddenly attacked with bleeding of the lungs. He was taken to the Hospital, but died a short time after being admitted. Coroner HILLS held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body. The testimony of RICHARD DECKER, a brother of the deceased, showed that the latter had complained for four years past of a pain in the chest. A verdict was rendered of "Death from bleeding of the lungs." The deceased was a native of this City, 42 years of age, and unmarried.

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, Saturday, at the City Hospital, on the body of John Badger, a sailor, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling from the rigging of the brig *Abbie Elizabeth*, foot of Franklin-street, North River. Death resulted from a rupture of the bladder and fracture of the pelvis. Verdict accordingly.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE NORTH STAR.

Semi-Official Announcement of the Lectures of the Legislature.

Important from India and China.

The Victories of Havelock, Outram and Greathed.

The Russian Embassy Refused Admittance in Paris.

RENEWAL OF THE CHINA WAR.

British Preparations for the Destruction of Canton.

The U. S. Mail steamship *North Star*, Capt. LEITCH, from Havre and Southampton, on the 3d instant, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Canada*, at Halifax.

We publish below full details of the Indian news, the prominent items of which were previously received by telegraph, as reported by the *Europa*.

A portion of the fort at Vincennes, in France, fell on the afternoon of the 20th, killing eighteen soldiers and injuring several others.

The French Legislative body was opened on the 28th ult., for the verification of powers, &c., after which they would adjourn to the 16th of January, for the dispatch of public business.

M. MIESON, whose election as Deputy for the Haut-Rhine has acquired great notoriety from the recent proceedings instituted against him by the French Government, has sent in his resignation as a member of the Legislative Corps, and intended again presenting himself to the electors. He has also determined to take legal proceedings against the Prefect of Police, *for defamation.*

A duel with swords was fought in the wood of Vincennes, on the 28th ult., between a French military man and a Neapolitan Baron, in which the latter was killed.

A son of General LAMORICIERE laid post dead in Paris.

The Queen of Spain was delivered of a Prince on

INTERESTING NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

THE COMMISSIONER MYSTERY.

Statement of the Canawan Boatmen.

The Penn-Yan Democrat has further developments of the remarkable circumstances attending the mysterious disappearance of young Asa B. Jackson, of Canawan Square, and the deliberate perjury of Commissioner Canal Appraiser Hamilton Ward, in the case. We publish to-day the statement of Mr. Jackson's father, and the testimony of the boatmen who were employed on the canal-boat Ontario, on which young Jackson was last seen alive. The statements of the boatmen are corroborated by the testimony of Mr. Jackson, and by the statements of other persons who were on the canal-boats at the time. The testimony of Ward, the Commissioner, is entirely contradicted by the boatmen, and by the statements of other persons who were on the canal-boats at the time. The testimony of Ward, the Commissioner, is entirely contradicted by the boatmen, and by the statements of other persons who were on the canal-boats at the time. The testimony of Ward, the Commissioner, is entirely contradicted by the boatmen, and by the statements of other persons who were on the canal-boats at the time.

THE GREAT MYSTERY.

The "Great Mystery" Solved.

We publish to-day the following letter from Mr. C. P. Kirby, in relation to the *Great Mystery*:

To the newspapers will already have acquainted you with the unfortunate issue of the attempt to introduce the remarkably romantic known as the *Great Mystery*, but now, as the excitement has subsided, and the public mind is prepared for a calm and dispassionate view of the matter, I feel it my duty to make a few remarks in relation to the whole affair, and to give the public the facts connected with the origin of the *Great Mystery*, which I am sure will be interesting to many of your readers.

This romance was written by me about two years since, when I was residing in Boston, Mass. I had been for some time engaged in writing a series of stories for the Boston Weekly Museum, a paper published by Messrs. Waite, Peirce & Co., and which had a very large circulation throughout the country. I had written several stories for that paper, and had received for them the sum of $100 each, which was considered a very liberal price for such productions. I had written a story entitled "The Gold Seekers," which was published in the Museum, and which was very favorably received by the public. I was then requested by the publishers to write a story for the Museum, and I commenced writing the *Great Mystery*, intending to make it a story of about the length of the "Gold Seekers," which would fill about four columns of the paper. I had written but a few chapters when I found that the story would be much longer than I had anticipated, and I informed the publishers that it would require more than four columns of the paper to complete it. They replied that they did not care how long it was, as they were willing to pay for it in proportion to its length. I then continued writing it, and finished it in about three months from the time I commenced it. I received for it the sum of $300, which was considered a very liberal price for such productions at that time. I had no idea that the story would ever be published in book form, and had written it merely for the amusement of myself and friends. I had no thought of ever realizing any thing from it, except the sum I received for it from the publishers of the Museum. I had written it in my leisure moments, and had no time to devote to it as an author, and had no idea that it would ever be published in book form. I had written it with a pencil, and had never taken the trouble to copy it, and had left the manuscript in the hands of the publishers of the Museum, and had never thought of it again, until I received a letter from Messrs. Peirce & Co., informing me that they had received a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, requesting them to forward him the manuscript of the *Great Mystery*, as he had a publishing house in that city, and wished to publish it in book form. Messrs. Peirce & Co. informed me that they had complied with the request, and had forwarded the manuscript to Cincinnati. I then thought no more of the matter, and had no idea that the book would ever be published. I had written it merely for the amusement of myself and friends

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 27, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES—Two Cents a copy; Served at 25c. each a week; Collected

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Clubs

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Communications unavoidably rejected.

Letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Communications will receive attention. All communications are to be addressed to the Editor's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of their good faith.

We cannot undertake to return communications that may be sent us.

Correspondents sometimes neglect name, from the omission of the name, or address. If sent, it will be immediately.

We shall endeavor to publish our regular notice [illegible] to correspondents, will sometimes consider [illegible] receive any attention.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. [illegible] for the West. Mail closes at 1 o'clock, P. M. This paper will contain President [illegible] Message; Abstracts of Reports from [illegible]; Proceedings in Congress; complete [illegible] Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received [illegible] the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Articles; all late Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great [illegible] of Miscellaneous Matter.

Persons in [illegible], ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new Collins steamship *Adriatic*, with four days' later news from Europe, is fully due at this port. If she left Liverpool at her appointed time, Dec. 9, she is now in her twelfth day.

By the *North Star*, which arrived here on Saturday, we receive London papers to the 2d inst. The dates are four days later than those received by the *Europa*, but the news is not so late by three days as that brought by the *Canada*, and telegraphed from Halifax. A graphic account of a successful Commencement to launch the *Leviathan* will be found among the extracts which we make from our foreign files. The detailed news from India and China by this arrival is interesting and important. The points may be thus summed up: Generals OUTRAM and HAVELOCK maintain themselves at Lucknow, and Col. GREATHED is on his march towards them with ample reinforcements. Around Delhi the districts are settling down into order. The Punjaub is tranquil; the Madras Presidency is undisturbed; while that of Bombay is troubled only by the movements of [illegible] tribes. British supremacy in India may be regarded as again asserted. From China we receive the first exact intelligence that the British preparations are complete for another bombardment of Canton. It is asserted that the attack would be made towards the end of November. The Russian Ambassador has been refused admission to Pekin: and the action of his colleague seems to have convinced the British Plenipotentiary that all his attempts to negotiate a peaceful treaty would be futile.

The steam-ship *Ric d Warrior*, from Havana on the 16th inst., arrived here yesterday. No political news is reported. Two more cargoes of negroes had been landed from American vessels. Provisions in Havana was dull, and money very scarce.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 15th inst. contains advices from Yucatan to the 5th, received per steamer Union from Laguna and Sisal. The paper learns from passengers that the revolution in Campeachy had been suppressed, the Island of Carmen having submitted to the Government. It is also understood that the report of the bombardment and capture of Sisal, which arrived here some days since, is false.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, offered a series of resolutions, which were laid over, providing for an increase of the present Tariff duties. Consideration of the Treasury Note bill was then resumed, and, after considerable debate, it was amended so as to limit the operations of the act until the 1st of January, 1859, and prohibiting notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars, and finally passed, by a vote of 31 against 18. In the House the Treasury Note bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no conclusion was arrived at. The measure is likely to meet with more opposition in the House than it did in the Senate.

We have received Bermudian papers to the 9th inst. They contain no news whatever. Heavy rains had, in some instances, affected the crops, but the weather was again mild and pleasant.

Suspension of specie payments by the Banks of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama has been legalized by the Legislatures of those States.

In the Superior Court on Saturday, the General Term rendered decisions. Among other cases decided, was that of WESLEY vs. BENNETT. The Herald published a number of libellous articles against Mr. WESLEY, whereupon Mr. WESLEY sued that paper to recover damages thereon. The complaint was served, and the defendants demurred. The plaintiff then moved for judgment on the ground of frivolousness of demurrer. This, after a full hearing, was granted. The defendant appealed, and the matter was again argued at the General Term. On Saturday, Mr. Justice BOSWORTH rendered the opinion of the Court, sustaining the decision at the Special Term, and granting judgment against the defendant.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, JAMES SHERIDAN, convicted of arson in the first degree, was sentenced to be hung on Feb. 5. It will be remembered that his wife was consumed in the flames, and the evidence seemed strongly to point to the probability that she was murdered, or at least rendered insensible, before the building was set on fire.

Mr. BUSTEED, Corporation Counsel, has removed CHARLES A. MAY from the office of Public Administrator, and in his place set THOS. C. FIELDS.

The results of the deliberations of the Naval Courts of Inquiry were on Saturday sent to the Senate in Executive Session by the President.

The Central Democratic Club met on Saturday night and, after some debate, passed resolutions indorsing the National Administration. A proposition to rebuke the Sachems of Tammany failed to go through.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 361—fewer by *three* than during the week preceding. There were thirteen deaths by Smallpox, most of them in the eastern part of the City. During the corresponding week of 1856 the number of deaths was 373. The City is generally very healthy.

At Dr. Macauley's Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, yesterday morning, Ex-Chancellor JAMES M. MATHEWS, for fifty years a minister of the gospel in this City, preached his semi-centennial sermon, in which he noted the changes which had occurred within his recollection in politics, religion and civilization throughout the world. His reminiscences of New-York in the olden time were listened to with great interest, and, as was the rest of his sermon, by a congregation which filled the Church.

The general markets, on Saturday, closed heavily. Flour was less freely purchased, at partially reduced prices. The large arrivals, and the resumption of private dispatches from the Canada at Halifax, less favorable than the published accounts, exercised a depressing influence on the trade. The movements in Grain were unusually limited, and rates were quite nominal. Provisions and Groceries exhibited no really new feature. A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for Cotton and prices evinced increased firmness, though no material change was established. Freights were dull. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 640.

The Eighteenth Anniversary of the City Tract Society was celebrated last night at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square. The Annual Report was read, and interesting addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, GAMBLE and ADAMS. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The ship *Abbey Brown*, Captain O. L. BEARSE, which lately arrived at this port, with a valuable cargo, from Marseilles, narrowly escaped shipwreck on the voyage, by losing the rudder when thirty days out. Two rudders were successively made and lost—but the third, constructed out of most scanty materials, held out until the vessel came safely into port. She lies at Pier No. 47, East River, where her jack-made rudder (number three in succession) excites curiosity and admiration.

Of three suicides recorded in our columns this morning, one victim was induced to self-destruction by a lack of employment, one by homesickness and one by jealousy.

The contract for building the new Arsenal on Seventh-avenue, for the State has been awarded to Mr. RICHARD CARROW, Jr., his bid for the work being $62,700, being the lowest.

Officer POLLOCK, of the First Ward, died last night at the City Hospital, from injuries received yesterday afternoon, while attempting to quell a fight among rowdies in a drinking place at No. 3 Greenwich-street.

Kansas in Congress.

Kansas is not likely to be neglected at Washington. Two bills have already been introduced for the purpose of superseding the action of the Lecompton Convention,—one by the Democratic leader of the Senate, Mr. DOUGLAS, and the other by the Republican leader in the House, Ex-Speaker BANKS. Both propose a new Convention to frame a Constitution,—and both propose its submission, when framed, to the popular vote. The Senate bill is modeled upon the Toomba bill of last session, while the other follows the bill passed under President POLK for the admission of Minnesota.

The principal difference between the two relates to the authority under which these proceedings are to be conducted. Mr. DOUGLAS proposes that a Commission of five persons shall be appointed by the President and Senate, who shall take the census, make the *apportionment, designate the polling places*, appoint the Judges, and receive the returns of the election for members of the Convention. Mr. BANKS merely authorises an election, leaving the supervision and control of its details in the hands of the Territorial Government. This difference, slight as it may appear, may, nevertheless, greatly embarrass the success of both projects. The Republicans in Congress will scarcely vote for a bill which places the election, at all its stages, so completely in the hands of the President. This provision, as embodied in the original bill of Senator TOOMBS, encountered the resolute opposition of the Republicans in both Houses:—and it is quite certain to meet the same fate now. The character of President BUCHANAN's Kansas appointments has not been such as to command the confidence of his opponents. His appointment of WALKER and STANTON was indicative of a determination to place the Executive authority of the Territory in the hands of men of ability and character:—but his failure to sustain them in measures essential to the peace of the country, and the satisfactory adjustment of pending troubles, has shaken the public confidence in the impartiality of his action. We think it very doubtful, therefore, whether Mr. DOUGLAS can count upon the Republican vote in support of his bill so long as this continues to be its leading feature,—and without that support, it is very evident he cannot expect it to pass through either House.

The proposal of Mr. BANKS' bill, that the election shall be left to the supervision of the regular Territorial authorities, under the direction of the Legislature, seems to be much less objectionable and much more in accordance with usage and propriety. Special Commissions are exceptional bodies, and are only resorted to when the regular authorities prove unreliable or inadequate. Two years ago, when there were two Legislatures claiming authority and recognition in Kansas, it was desirable that neither should be allowed to exercise powers which were disputed by the other, and the creation of a Special Commission seemed the only way of avoiding the collision which was threatened. But no such reason for a Commission exists now. The last election gave to Kansas a Legislature which all parties acknowledge to be valid, and to represent truly and accurately the people of the Territory. There is no reason why it should not be intrusted with the usual supervision and control of the elections.

Whether this provision of Mr. BANKS' bill will incur the hostility of those Democrats who will not aid or support the Lecompton movement, remains to be seen. They may think it desirable for party reasons to manifest the confidence in the President which the bill of Mr. DOUGLAS implies, but we can hardly believe that they will insist upon this with the certain prospect of losing the measure entirely. It is probable that no action will be taken upon either of these bills until after the holidays, and by that time we shall have the result of the election which takes place in Kansas to-day upon the future introduction of slaves into the Territory.

Information Wanted.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* thus speaks of the position of affairs at the Federal Capital:

"The posture of affairs on this subject is more critical than at any former time. Geographical lines are being formed as they never were before. *The South is asking, whom can we trust?* The North is exulting in a new triumph. That Senator DOUGLAS is in and *with the Northern Party*, is no longer questioned. It was incredible and all were reluctant to credit it. It is a verified truth, and none can deny it."

All this is very mysterious. We have tried several times to get a frank explanation from the *Mercury* and the Richmond *South*, as to the motive of their extraordinary friendship for the Lecompton Constitution,—but thus far without effect. Why should the support of that document be made a test of fidelity to the South? Why is DOUGLAS a "traitor to the South" for opposing it? What is it that makes it so acceptable to the ultra Pro-Slavery men in the Southern States? It can scarcely be on account of Slavery,—if the South intends to deal fairly and frankly upon that subject; for its presses tell us constantly that the whole Slavery question is submitted by that instrument to the popular vote. What, then, is the reason for making this Lecompton Constitution a test of the loyalty of the Democratic Party to the South?

It has been charged that under cover of a *pretended* submission of the Slavery question to the popular vote, the Constitution in either form does actually recognise and legalize Slavery in Kansas. Is this so? Such a trick would put to shame the merest thimble-rigger in the country. Do the Richmond *South* and the Charleston *Mercury* really design, or desire, by a fraud,—by a paltry cheat, by pretending to submit a question which really is not submitted at all, to steal their peculiar institution into Kansas? Has the *chivalry* of the South come to this? Can it accomplish its political purposes in no other way than by falsehood and by fraud; which, if committed at a game of cards, would eject the perpetrator from decent society?

We beg the *Mercury* and the *South* to give us light on this matter. What is the secret of their extraordinary affection for the Lecompton Constitution, which, (as they declare,) submits the question of Slavery to the vote of the people?

English Vengeance in India.

The work of victory has been so well begun by the English in India that they have already turned to the further work of vengeance. The authentic and accurate accounts which have just been received of the recent British successes at Delhi and Lucknow, are full of incidents of punishment sternly and promptly inflicted upon the mutineers and their leaders wherever these have fallen into the hands of their enemies. No quarter is given by the British bayonets in battle, and no rank exempts the captives from the short shrift, and the decisive volley of military justice. But the tales which were assiduously circulated by certain Continental journalists of indiscriminate massacre, and of fury wreaked on the unarmed and non-combatant population of Hindostan are shown to be as destitute of truth as from the first they were of probability.

It would be ridiculous, were it not melancholy, to read the elevated and Pecksniffian commentaries of a portion of the French and German Press upon the "fierce and implacable temper" of the English troops in their dealing with the vanquished Sepoys. For the French days of June, 1848, the Austrian sack of Brescia, and the Prussian conquest of Baden, are still so fresh in the memories of men, that one may well stand astonished at the audacious cant of mercy and magnanimity on the lips of the servants of Governments which countenanced and applauded the utmost excesses of military license and unbridled cruelty in the instruments of their authority, and against people of one blood and of one faith with themselves. The English soldiers in India have been animated to exertions which command the involuntary admiration of mankind, by the sting of such infamies and outrages inflicted upon helpless English men, and women, and children, as have stirred the soul of universal Christendom to pity and to wrath. In the strength of passion they have defied all the perils, and endured all the privations of war under a hostile sky, and in a climate deadly to their race; they have matched themselves with overwhelming numbers, and they have triumphed. In the hour of their triumph they remembered the wrongs which had roused them, and while they spared the weak, they showed to the strong such mercy as these had shown to the wretched victims of their insane and fanatical rage. In doing this, they have done precisely what the troops of any nation would have done, and much less, indeed, than has been done before by the troops of many a Christian kingdom under much less terrible appeals to the sterner instincts of our nature. The French royalists of Brittany, during the Great Revolution, had met with no Sepoys among their republican antagonists when PUCHOT, the ferocious, after capturing a military train of "blues," shut up four hundred Frenchmen in the empty tumbrils, and burned them horribly to death in the public highway. The Austrian rulers of Venice had seen no Sepoys in the palaces of Vienna, when their Croats crucified Italian women and children by the roadside of their native villages. The conflict with the Sepoys is not, in any proper sense of the term, a war; it is not even a civil war. It is the pursuit of an organized band of assassins, who, having been disciplined for years in the practices of civilized warfare, deliberately abandoned those practices, and outlawed themselves in the first moments of their revolt from all claims to be treated otherwise than as desperate ruffians. Possibly, we in America are in a position to appreciate the situation of the English in India more adequately than most Europeans can. The Lynch-law of our Western settlements, executing rude, red-handed right upon flagrant wrong-doers, is at once the explanation and the excuse of the English military justice in Bengal and Oude.

The efficiency of that justice in the circumstances was curiously illustrated in the instance of the princes of Delhi put to death in their carriage by Lieutenant HODSON. The whole story of the capture of those princes and of their father by that gallant young officer has a flavor of the mediæval romances. He did his work in the most manful way, and secured his prisoners not as was at first reported, by negotiation, but by boldly marching into the Tomb of the Emperor HUMAYOON, in which they were concealed with a vast number of their followers. He dispatched them in a carriage to the city, and following with his little troop of 75 native horsemen found the carriage stopped by a rabble near the walls, who turned on him as he rode up.

"This was no time for hesitation or delay. HODSON dashed at once into the midst—in few but energetic words explained 'that these were the men who had not only rebeled against the Government, but had ordered and witnessed the massacre and shameful exposure of innocent women and children; and that thus therefore the Government punished such traitors, taken in open resistance,'—shooting them down at the word. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful! Not another hand was raised, not another weapon leveled, and the Mohammedans of the troop and some influential Moulvies among the bystanders exclaimed, as if by simultaneous impulse, 'Well, and rightly done! Their crime has met with its just penalty. These were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and outraged decency by the exposure of their persons, and now a righteous judgment has fallen on them. God is great!'"

The Mohammedans and the "influential Moulvies" have but anticipated the verdict of the civilized world. Till the English shall begin to burn and slay in cool blood, and proclaim a permanent "state of siege" in India, they may be forgiven for shooting down the murderers of their women and children wherever they shall find them.

NEW-ENGLAND IN NEW-YORK.—The enormous increase of the New-England element in New-York is shown by the great number of festivals to be held here to-morrow, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The day is to be celebrated in this City by three different New-England Societies. There is also to be a celebration in Brooklyn, and a festival in Jersey City. In nearly every city in the Union, to-morrow, here will be a Pilgrim festival. In New-Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Charleston, and San Francisco, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers will be properly commemorated by their descendants. But it is in the commercial metropolis that the New-England element has found the fittest room for its expansive instincts. The three Societies which have their festivals here to-morrow, are the New-England Society, the New-England Association, and the Bunker Hill Association. There is one other Society which claims to be the true Pilgrim Association, called the Cape Cod Association; for it was on Cape Cod that the Pilgrims first landed, before they went to Plymouth. But the members of this last Association are restricted to the natives of Cape Cod and their descendants.

Renewal of the China War.

The intelligence from China, published in this morning's issue, is interesting and important. It is now ascertained beyond a question that the United States, Great Britain or France will find it impossible to obtain from the Emperor any of the concessions to commerce and civilization that they demand. Lord ELGIN, the English Plenipotentiary, cherished the supposition that he could peaceably negotiate a treaty long after other people believed it to be a hopeless vision. He has now altogether abandoned the idea, and, with it, his original design of going North and soliciting favors from the Court of Pekin. His views have undergone this change since the Russian Ambassador was refused admittance to the capital, and was told that the Emperor would permit the presence of no Barbarians near his court. Such treatment to the representative of Russia—a power with which the Celestial Government has always been and still is on the most friendly terms—may well dissuade the British, French, and American Ambassadors from any further diplomatic efforts. Up to this time, Russia has been especially favored by China, and it was generally believed that the latter would seek her assistance rather than incur her enmity in the present war. But it appears now that the Government of Pekin is resolved to fight alone against a Barbarian world, and, with this object, is making most extensive preparations for the contest.

The first practical result of Lord ELGIN's discovery that he cannot peaceably negotiate a treaty will be another attack upon Canton. This cannot be avoided, for YEH must be punished; and so, too, must the Emperor of China, for he fully indorses the acts of his high Commissioner. We learn from the Hong Kong correspondents of London journals that the British have already made every arrangement for a second bombardment. They have in readiness a large fleet of gun-boats, and are in strength sufficient, if necessary, to destroy the city. It is stated that the assault would be commenced towards the end of November, and would be followed, if sufficient reinforcements arrived, by the capture and occupation of the city. Whether this proceeding will be sufficient to convince the Chinese Government that it has provoked a power to which it must eventually submit, remains to be seen. But whether the war be merely local, and confined to the Canton River, or whether it be extended to northern regions, there can only be one result. The Emperor of China, sooner or later, will be compelled to grant the just concessions to commerce that the leading States of the world demand at his hands, and the longer he is able to protract hostilities, so much the more exacting will be the treaty he will be forced to accept.

FIFTY YEARS OF PREACHING.—Rev. Drs HUTTON and MACAULEY have invited Rev. Dr. MATHEWS, formerly Chancellor of the University, to deliver a discourse on the occasion of completing the fiftieth year of his preaching in this City. Dr. M. has accepted the invitation. We believe he is the only living clergyman who has preached for half a century steadily in this City. The gentlemen who invited him, in their letter, say:

"From none of your numerous friends could this suggestion come with more propriety than from us. We are the pastors of the only two churches with which your ministerial life has been connected, and your relation to each of us may be deemed peculiar. One of us grew up to manhood under your pastoral care, and afterwards became your colleague. To the other you have been a predecessor in his parochial charge, and your family are now his parishioners."

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—The Parliamentary elections in Canada create immense excitement. The Montreal papers especially, usually not brilliant, are spicy to an extreme; abounding in abuse of rival candidates, and calling hard names without stint. The City of Montreal elects three members of Parliament, and there are six candidates. He about whom there is the sturdiest fight is Mr. D'ARCY MCGEE, who is the Roman Catholic nominee of Anti-Orange stripe. Mr. MCGEE is charged with being a citizen of the United States, and on this ground he is violently assailed, as well as on general principles. But Mr. MCGEE makes a good show of strength. In a speech on the hustings, a day or two ago, he denied the charge of American citizenship, and favored his hearers with the following candid opinion of American institutions:

He had indeed intended to become a citizen, and would have done so had his dream of a republic been realized; but finding the prevalence of mob law, and what he thought the too great extension of the elective principle even to judges and constables, he had come to the conclusion that there might be as much despotism in a republic as a monarchy. He had therefore come to Canada, where there was a large development of the democratic spirit with some remains of those laws, which preserved order in Europe. He would have come sooner had he not felt bound to remain in the United States to fight the battles of the emigrant against the Know-Nothings.

PERSONAL.—Senator SLIDELL left town on Saturday night on his return to Washington, after a not very successful attempt at negotiation between the "high distracting parties" of the New-York Democracy. Neither the French Mission nor the Nicaraguan question have been settled yet, but the Senator, who has grappled with the perplexities of Mayor WOOD and Tammany, may be fairly presumed equal to any demand which his country can make upon his services.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Rev. Mr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, delivers the annual address before the New-England Society this evening, at the Church of the Messiah, on Broadway. The dinner takes place to-morrow evening at the Astor. Senator DOUGLAS will be present, with other distinguished men.

Another Policeman Killed while in the Discharge of his Duty.

Yesterday afternoon, while Officer POLLOCK, of the First Ward, was endeavoring to restore quiet among a gang of rowdies, who had got into an altercation at No. 3 Greenwich-street, he was set upon by the belligerents, and kicked and beaten till the blood gushed from his mouth and ears, and he was hardly able to stir. After beating the officer the assailants speedily separated, and ran away. Officer WESTHEIMER shortly came up, and conveyed the injured man to the City Hospital, where he died last night. None of the rowdies have yet been arrested, but most of them are known, and will probably be soon taken into custody.

ORATORIO AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first of the promised series of Oratorio performances was given at the Academy on Saturday evening, drawing an immense house, and was very strong in [illegible] and skill. The "Creation" has been produced on many occasions, and by various musical Societies in this City, but never before with the effect that attended its representation in this instance. The choral resources of the Harmonic Society, under the drill of Mr. BRISCOW, were combined with the full orchestral accompaniment of the Academy, and the leading parts of the Oratorio were sustained by Messrs. LE GRAND, MISS MILNER, and Mr. PERKINS. The effect of Mr. PERKINS as a singer in Oratorio, was an event which excited a natural curiosity; and to that strong human feeling is attributable in great measure the crowded state of the house. Perhaps there should be added to this the eligible opportunity afforded to a large class of consolationist persons to hear and see the musical notabilities of the time, without violation of their principled opposition to operatic and theatrical performances. Let the cause of the crowd be as it may, the fact that an Oratorio has drawn a New-York audience of four thousand is conclusive proof of the success of this experiment at the Academy. The character of the performances, as already hinted, was much above the average of sacred music singing as heard here. The appointments were good, the solos excellent, the orchestra under ANSCHUTZ's customary control, and only the choruses occasionally less than we hoped for; in fact, the Harmonic Society has still something to learn from its younger rival the Mendelssohn, whose rendering of HAYDN's music a year ago was on the whole superior. The soloists on this occasion, however, were altogether so faithful and good that it is needless to say anything of the slight traces of illness under which Mr. PERKINS found his disadvantage. There could not be a greater contrast than that between PERKINS in Oratorio and in Opera,—physiognomically and physically, as well as musically. His diabolism in SATAN embodies into an air of profound and sober respectability and solemnity in *Raphael*. In point of fact, the Opera Habitués found it not a little difficult to recognize at a glance, in the clean-shaven and stately clerical gentleman who walked gravely forward and made his bow, the be-cloaked and bearded evil genius of *Robert*. The metamorphosis was complete. The reputation of the great basso received a fresh indorsement. His recitative was admirable, and his rendering of the air "Rolling in Foaming Billows" brought down a vigorous encore. Miss MILNER, with a sweet voice, has scarcely sufficient power to fill so large a house as the Academy; hence, was imperfectly heard in the remoter parts. She sang, however, with taste and feeling, and gave "With Verdure Clad" and "O Mighty Pow'r" with good effect. Mr. PERKINS, the tenor, was acceptable. The chorus ending the Second Part, "Achieved is the Glorious Work," was the best of the evening, and merited the applause it received. In the Third Part, Mme. LA GRANGE made her appearance, taking the music of "Eve," and giving it with the satisfactory result which always attends this lady's efforts. Taken altogether, the Oratorio season may be put down as having had a promising beginning.

The "Messiah" is announced for Christmas night.

OPERA.—Mme. LA GRANGE takes her benefit this evening, on which occasion "Robert le Diable" will be again produced, with the same cast as before. Mme. LA GRANGE is a conscientious painstaking and reliable artist, and the public, with whom she is a favorite, should give her a cordial reception to-night.

Mme. CARADORI, a new candidate for popular favor, is a passenger by the *Canada*, and will soon make her appearance at the Academy, in German and Italian opera.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The local drama called "The Poor of New-York" flourishes on the abuses which it seems providentially destined to provoke. Mr. BUNN's theatre is crowded every night and the crowds go away delighted. All that they see or want to see in a powerful drama, powerfully localized, and having some relation to the times. In addition to this they can enjoy one of the best acted plays ever produced in this City, and see some scenery which every one may criticise on the spot, and which, for that reason, is pretty near the truth. Dr. MACRAY, of the *Illustrated London News*, has had some of these scenes photographed and they will appear in the famous London pictorial.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Circus is destined to find a permanent house here. During the past week the houses have been unusually good. Many improvements have been effected in the management, and the company begins to exhibit its strength. It numbers some admirable artists—some of the boldest riders that have ever trod a horse's back. To-night, sixteen acts will be performed in the arena—some of them for the first time—and a variety of gymnastic and other exercises.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The engagement of Mr. C. MATHEWS at this theatre has been attended with the most brilliant success. To-night Mr. MATHEWS appears in a comedy called "The Dowager." Two farces are also played, "You're Another," and "An Eligible Investment."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—To-night the "Sea of Ice" gives place to the "Corsican Brothers." After an unprecedented career the former piece is shelved for a time. "The Corsican Brothers" is an intense drama, and may, under the present favorable circumstances, create a sensation. It is strongly cast, and new scenery has been prepared by Mr. HAWTHORNE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The comic pantomime of "Jocko, the Brazilian Ape," "Evolutions on the Tight Rope," and the "Green Monster," will be given here to-night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new grand Christmas pantomime will be produced here to-night, called "Boreas, or the Spirit of Air." It will be followed by "El Hyder" and the "Yankee Heiress."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The "Rose of Penrith" will be repeated here to-night. A musical and scenic spectacle, called "Valentine and Orson," will be produced on Christmas eve.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The triple equestrian troupe of SANDS, NATHAN & Co., continue to delight the patrons of this establishment. The various artists appear in 17 scenes to-night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This famous band of minstrels returns to its old quarters, at No. 585 Broadway, to-night. A special programme is provided for the occasion, rich in fun and pleasant music.

MR. ULLMAN has concluded an engagement with MUSARD, the conductor who first established promenade concerts on a popular basis. M. MUSARD will arrive here in February, bringing with him ten of his best soloists. The remainder of his orchestra, numbering eighty instruments, he can get here quite as well as in Paris.

At Wood's Theatre, St. Louis, a new national drama has been produced, called "Washington's Triumphs; or, the Struggle for Independence." The Keller troupe is also at this house. A new danseuse, Mlle. CHRISTINE, appears to have created a sensation. "Those who are fond of witnessing the perfection of art (says the *Democrat*) should go nightly to Wood's to see Mlle. CHRISTINE, who is certainly one of the most charming dancers we ever beheld. The lady appears to be universally popular, and a very valuable addition to Mr. KELLER's troupe.

POLICE COURT CLERKS VISIT THE MAYOR.—On Saturday the Police Court Clerks, appointed by the Police Commissioners a few days ago, visited the Mayor and asked to be sworn in. The Mayor refused, saying he did not recognize the Police Commissioners as having the power. The Clerks then went to the Recorder and were sworn in by him. Thence the Clerks went back to the Mayor's Office to have their oaths filed, but his Honor refused to receive them. Two other copies, however, of each had been taken and these were deposited with the County Clerk and the Recorder. The Mayor and the Aldermen confidently expected that if they delayed the appointment of their opposition lot of Clerks until Monday, (the time originally set for the convention,) they would be stopped by an injunction. It is doubtful if their fears were well-grounded; the Clerks had been advised by counsel that the remedy referred to in a question of office was a desperate one, unseemly and under recent decisions inapplicable; that no incumbent had a vested right in a statutory office, and that no tax-paying plaintiff could suffer injury by even intrusion of volunteers into their place. They were advised to the legitimate remedy of quo warranto after January 1.

☞ The "Excelsior Society" in Keokuk, Iowa, composed of New-Yorkers who have settled in that city, have a yearly celebration. Arrangements have been made for a banquet at the Bidwell House on the 29th inst. Messrs. CHARLES G. WARNE and W. W. BELKNAP are the managers. New-York has a large representation in that section.

THE DAILY TIMES—Two Cents a copy; Served at 25c. each a week; Collected at Counting-Room, 113 Nassau-street, Herald Buildings. Office a number of years, and is extensively furnished out of complimentary solicited and regularly left at residences in the several districts subject to [illegible] letters from the office, and deliver them. The [illegible] this done with as little trouble as possible. Many [illegible] fifers fitted boxes in the office, and the letters of the parties giving the orders were directed to be placed in these boxes. This was done for some time, but the new carriers, finding that it apparently [illegible] with their receipts, have recently refused the Times to refuse to deliver the letters to the old carriers directed. This has created considerable local feeling and considerable excitement, and it is said that an application will be made to-day to compel the Post-master to deliver the letters as before.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The name of the man supposed to have been killed on the Long Island Railroad at Jamaica, on Friday last, was JAMES GORMAN. He was not instantly killed, but lived until Saturday afternoon, and then died in a carriage on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, while being conveyed to his late residence in Hickory-street, East Brooklyn. The deceased had been at work on one of the Government Light Houses which are constructing near Greenpoint, and at the time of the accident was on the cars on his way to the City with a check for $30 in his pocket, to spend the holidays. At Jamaica, deceased and two companions left the train to get a drink, and did not return until the train was again in motion, and being somewhat intoxicated, deceased made a mis-step and fell under the wheels, by which his skull was badly fractured, and he was otherwise seriously injured. He was immediately placed in charge of a physician at Jamaica by the conductor of the train. On Saturday his friends procured a carriage, and were taking him home, when he died as above stated. The deceased was a single man, and about 30 years of age.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The extensive sale of diamonds and fine jewelry, by order of the United States Marshal, opened at 10 o'clock yesterday, by SAMUEL OSGOOD, at No. 61 Nassau-street. Marshal RYDERS made a brief speech, stating that the sale would be conducted upon fair and honorable principles to all, and requested the bidders to speak up distinctly, so that they could be heard. He also warned the closely-packed crowd that he observed the familiar countenances of some who are well known pickpockets present, and warned gentlemen to be on their look-out; when they heard a pocket-book drop they must hold on to their pockets, or they would be sure to be relieved of something valuable, if they had it about them. The competition was quite lively, and the prices paid did not indicate any particular pressure in the money market.

The following is a portion of the more important lots sold, with the prices attached:

1 diamond cross, 19 diamonds, $325, C. P. Gunn; 1 diamond cross, 13 diamonds, $225, W. Townsend, Cal.; 1 diamond cross, 31 diamonds, $400, Simmons; enameled diamond brooch, $95; 1 pencil enameled brooch, $30; 2 diamond studs, $47; 1 diamond stud, $60; 1 diamond and turquoise [illegible], $20; 1 cameo brooch, set in diamonds, $100, by Mrs. L. DEAN. The announcement of the [illegible] raised some fun. 3 sapphire and diamond [illegible] earrings to match, started at $1,200, and sold at $1,700 to A. K. GARDNER; black cameo brooch, set in diamonds, $250, Atwater; 1 do. golden diamond bracelet, started at $200, and sold at $300 to W. Townsend, the California merchant; 1 brilliant, 3-16 to 1-32 dwts., $200, W. Townsend; 1 brilliant oval, 1 dwt., $325; 2 brilliant thick square 3's dwts., $300, W. T.; 1 brilliant 3 less 1-16 dwts., $300; 1 ruby, 3 less 1-32 dwts., $250, Dr. BRADFORD; 9 emeralds, 5 dwts., $300, Palmer.

The Catalogue was numbered up to 146. This sale was concluded about 4 o'clock, P. M. Some good bargains were made, but the prices generally ranged—so the knowing ones said—at their full value.

IRRESPECTIVE.—The following is said to be the assurance on breakfasts, viz.:

On Building		Mercury	
Washington Ins. Co.	$3,000	Williamsburg City	
Beekman	5,000	St. Nicholas	
Hope	5,000	Manhattan, of Oswego	
Brooklyn	5,000	On Furniture	
Phœnix, Brooklyn	2,500	Columbia Co.	
Phœnix, Brooklyn	2,500	On Stock	
Reinsured in Hanover Ins. Co.	2,000	Exchange Co.	
Lafayette, Brooklyn	2,000	Beekman	
Relief	2,500	Fulton	
		Total	

With a single exception every Insurance Company in Brooklyn suffers from one to five thousand dollars by Mr. BARNUM's loss of his breakfast.

☞ One-third of the out-door and one-half of the in-door patients treated at the New-York Infirmary and Dispensary for women and children, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, since its opening in May last, have been of German birth. It is on these grounds that the ladies appeal to [illegible] German for their patronage of the Fair, now being held at the rooms of the Institution. The physicians of the Infirmary are all ladies.

GALLAGHER, THE MURDERER.—This man, who was recently convicted of the murder of Gen. KEAN and who manifested the most extraordinary indifference during the trial, has become very much changed. He denies having any intention to kill KEAN, but has given up all hope of Executive interference, and says that he is prepared to die, and would be willing to shake the hands of the witnesses who swore against him under the gallows.

Fires.

FIRE IN CLIFF-STREET.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the fourth story of the building No. 24 Cliff-street, occupied by BRADBURN & ROOME, importers of glass ware, but was got under before it had passed beyond the floor in which it originated. Messrs. BRADBURN & ROOME suffered a loss on their stock of about $500, and the damage to the building was $200, both of which are fully covered by insurance. The first floor was occupied by G. D. ARMSTRONG & Co., dealers in shoes, and PARSONS, HOWELL & JAMES, agents for Rockford steel. The third floor was occupied by J. MORGAN, Jr., and S. C. MASON, hard ware dealers. The stock of the various occupants of the first and second floors was injured considerably by water. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

FIRE IN ORCHARD-STREET.—NARROW ESCAPE.—ONE HOUSE BURNED.—Shortly after 1 on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the frame stables Nos. 107 and 109 Orchard-street, occupied by WM. TAYLOR and WM. KEES. The stables were nearly consumed. There were thirteen horses in the stables, of which number twelve were rescued. A horse belonging to Mr. D. C. RIPLEY, valued at $300, was smothered by the smoke. A fine carriage and several sets of harness were burned. Loss altogether about $1,000—no insurance. An attempt was made a few nights since to stab one of Mr. PHILLIPS' horses, and as it was suspected the attempt might be repeated, two of Mr. PHILLIPS' cows slept in the stable. They narrowly escaped with their lives, being obliged to leave their clothes behind.

FIRE IN CLARKSON-STREET.—At 7 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the dwelling house of Mr. HOWLAND, No. 36 Clarkson-street. The damage by fire and water to the furniture is estimated at $400, and is covered by insurance.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 12 o'clock yesterday noon a fire was discovered in a three-story brick building in the rear of No. 3 Stanton-street, owned and occupied by JONATHAN WARNER, machinist, and JAMES M. FOLK, carpenter. This was destroyed, and also a three-story frame building adjoining, owned and occupied by A. F. WARNER, gold-pen manufacturer.

Loss on frame building, $1,000; contents, $3,000—no insurance. Loss on brick building and contents, $9,000. Mr. FOLK's loss in tools is about $300. No insurance at all on the premises.

The out-buildings of house No. 151 Concord-street, owned by THOMAS C. STRONG, were damaged to the extent of $100. Insured in the Nassau Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

The fire is supposed to have been started by two boys who were seen to leave the premises a short time before the fire broke out.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—SATURDAY, Nov. 21.—Before Judge CULLEN.

Alfred Gray vs. *Wm. Johnson and Catharine his wife.*—This action was brought to recover $4,000 damages, for loss of child through negligence of defendant. Pl

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DIED.

CARSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, DAVID T., eldest son of the late Peter Carson.

The friends of the family, of the brother, Jeremiah J., and the brothers-in-law, James Keese and James Constable, and of his uncle, James Carson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Constable, No. 15 Suffolk-st. His remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, where a requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, at 10 o'clock.

Carriages will be in attendance.

DUNN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, after a short illness, Miss POLLY DUNN, aged 64 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 1 Oliver-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FARLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, PATRICK FARLEY, native of Mohill, County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his nephew, No. 11 Pine-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FARRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, of disease of the heart, JOHN FARRELL, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock.

FITZGERALD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, C. C. Bennett, No. 321 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, MARY, only child of the late Lieut. John G. Reynolds, U.S.A., aged 18 years.

Funeral on Monday, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, C. C. Bennett, No. 321 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

GARRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, MARY GARRISON, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Kelly, No. 1 Hall-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P.M.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, ANNA, wife of Thomas Graham, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Hall-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P.M.

HAYES.—At Yonkers, on Monday, Dec. 31, 1866, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Hayes, aged 64 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Alexander W. Howard, in the 52d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given from the residence of her husband, No. 6 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Boston papers please copy.

HUNTER.—At Yonkers, on Monday, Dec. 31, 1866, ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Hunter, aged 64 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEARNEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock P.M., at his residence, No. 31 Fifth-av., JAMES KEARNEY, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, Fifth-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 10 o'clock A.M.

KELLY.—On Monday, Dec. 31, 1866, at the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Kelly, No. 1 Hall-st., Brooklyn, ELLEN, aged 18 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P.M.

KENNED

The New-York Times, Saturday, December 21, 1867.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL, Capt. Comstock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND SAVANNAH, GA.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND SAVANNAH, GA.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Crowell, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND SAVANNAH, GA.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Hazard, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 19, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 26, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, April 9, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, April 16, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, April 23, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, April 30, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, May 7, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, May 14, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, May 21, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, May 28, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, June 4, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, June 11, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, June 18, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, June 25, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, July 2, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, July 9, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, July 23, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, July 30, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Hazard, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE, Capt. Lewis, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MACON, Capt. Crowell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND WESTERN STATES.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every THURSDAY, from PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Hallock, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1868, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the pier.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

DR. COOPER, No. 14 DUANE-STREET, Between Broadway and Chatham-st., New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultations free. Dr. C. has had 20 years' experience in the treatment of all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and can refer to thousands of cases successfully treated. Persons at a distance can be treated by letter. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Call or address as above.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE RACE OF DEAF MUTES, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Office No. 24 Bond-st., New-York. Hours 9 to 4.

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CONSUMPTION, PALPITATION, NERVOUS DISEASES.—Dr. Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any case of these diseases given up by other physicians. Address or apply to Doctor J. GUIDER, No. 19 St. Mark's-place, near Second-avenue, New-York.

DR. COOPER, No. 14 DUANE-STREET, Between Broadway and Chatham-st., New-York.

MOTHERS, HAVE YOUR CHILDREN TROUBLED WITH WORMS? Use SHERIFF'S CANDY WORM CAKES. Be sure you get the genuine. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also at 218 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES OF YEARS confined his practice to the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and offers his services to the afflicted with confidence that his experience of 20 years will enable him to cure them. Dr. W. may be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs a specialty. Dr. W. is a graduate of the Medical College of the City of New-York, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city for 20 years. Dr. W. is also the author of a work on Chronic Diseases, which he will send to any address for 25 cents.

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DR. COOPER, No. 14 DUANE-STREET, Between Broadway and Chatham-st., New-York

NEW-YORK CITY.

Twenty-[illegible]

The ship *Abby Brown* sailed from Marseilles for New-York, Sept. 26, with a valuable assorted cargo, and encountered heavy weather soon after getting [illegible]. On the 6th of October, she split [illegible] some of her sails. On the 15th she passed Gibraltar, and from that time until the 23d of the same month enjoyed moderate weather. The last day of October set in with strong breezes and squalls, with a heavy sea running, and the ship laboring heavily. She also began to leak considerably. About midnight, while the vessel was under short sail, and she Captain was standing on the house, he heard a dead smash, and looking aft saw the shattered remnants of the rudder floating astern. The ship came [illegible] at once, losing her headway, and then fell off before the wind. All hands were mustered, and the ship put under close-reefed, fore-and-main topsails; but the vessel lay wholly unmanageable, rolling in the trough of the sea. At 4 o'clock A. M., a hawser was got ready, and the first expedient was adopted to steer the ship. Sixty or seventy fathoms of this hawser were paid out astern, the two ends being made fast upon the opposite quarters of the vessel; by slacking upon one side, and hauling on the other, the necessary retarding force was obtained on either side to steer the ship's head in the opposite direction. This, however, could only be done by the assistance of the whole crew, aided by tackles; it left no one to attend to the pumps, which it was found necessary to keep constantly going. The cargo was shifted forward, which checked the tendency of the ship to fall off. All the light spars were sent down, to give them better control of the vessel. By bracing up the head yards, and backing the after ones, and by reversing the operation, they contrived to exert some control over the ship's course, but it was found impossible to make any headway. All hands were now set to work to make a rudder out of a spare main-yard, and two studding-sail booms. All the tools they had on board to work with were an axe, an auger, a top-maul, and wood-saw. They were five days in getting this rudder completed, working night and day. Much of the time the weather was very severe, and the pumps required constant attention. After waiting five hours, to allow the sea to moderate, the rudder was put overboard and veered astern, with guys and chains attached to secure it in its place.

After waiting two days, during which several nails were split and lost, it was again hoisted on deck; the stern planking was cut away, the remains of the old rudder hoisted in, and the new rudder hung, secured by chain guys from each side of the ship. For three days the new rudder worked very well, but, notwithstanding great caution was observed, it gave way on the third day, and the ship again drifted at the mercy of the wind and sea. The leak increased, and all hands were kept busy at the pumps.

On the 7th, strong gales and cloudy weather continuing, in attempting to wear ship by hauling the jib and staysail to windward, both those sails were split and lost. The ship now fell off and labored heavily. The crew also were getting exhausted by continual hard work, and from loss of sleep.

On the 8th there were heavy gales, the ship leaking freely, and the pumps kept going all the time. At 6 A. M. they got the rudder-post on deck and commenced making another rudder, cutting up a topsail-yard for the purpose. On the 9th, by working night and day, the second rudder was ready, the mooring-chains and main sheets being cut to hang it with.

On the 10th, the weather moderating, at 2 P. M. the rudder was launched overboard, and secured in its place. For several days the ship was kept on her course, and slow progress was made, being all the time under short sail.

On the 14th a heavy head sea set in, the ship laboring heavily. The 15th and 16th the same. On the 17th, while the gale was at its height, the ship rolling and plunging fearfully, the rudder gave way once more, the bolts drawing out, and the whole was lost, with the chains and guys attached. On the 18th, the ship was once more in the trough of the sea, rolling with great violence, and shipping large quantities of water. A portion of the cargo was shifted and stove, when all hands were sent below to secure the cargo. At 5 o'clock the broken fragments of the rudder were hoisted in, and all hands set to work to make another. The spare spars were now all used up, except a topmast. This was sawed the proper length, the jackstays were taken out of the side of the forward house to make bolts of, which were heated in the galley fire, and broken off at the required length. The auger, by good luck, was of just the size to fit the bolts. Night and day Captain BEARSE and his crew now toiled over their third and last rudder, and no pains were spared to make it as strong as possible, for if this gave out it became a serious question whether the exhausted energies of his crew would be equal to the task of making another. It needed much address and management on the part of Capt. B. to keep his officers and men to their discouraging task. The vessel was making much water, and in the desperate straights to which they had become reduced, a look or word would have caused them to take to the boats and desert the ship. This was seriously proposed more than once by some of the crew. Six days this work was continued; and at night, snatching a few moments' repose, Captain B. would take up his lantern and personally assist to push it on during the night watches. On the 20th the rudder was finished. The foresheets and mizzen-topsail sheets were unrove, for guys, and it was launched, and once more secured in its place. This time experience had so far improved their practice that the rudder went into its place better than either of the others, and when the chains were hauled taut seemed as firm and secure as could be desired. This rudder answered its purpose well, and notwithstanding they encountered much rough weather, and lost several of their sails, the vessel was kept under perfect control, and made good headway until, on the the 4th December, she came in sight of the Highlands and entered, in safety, the harbor of New-York.

Capt. BEARSE is a native of Hyannis, Mass., and was formerly in command of the brig *N. Hale*, and has in his possession a valuable gold chronometer, as a testimonial of meritorious services, presented by the Atlantic and Mercantile Insurance Companies of New-York. The ship *Abby Brown* lies at pier No. 47, East River. The rudder which steered her into port is a curiosity in its way, but looks as if it could be safely trusted to make another voyage.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—The perfume of this popular toilet article never palls upon the senses; it is always fresh, agreeable and delicate. We exhale life and spirit from its fragrance. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEMPLE.—Excellent to be produced at this thriving Centre this evening, and repeated every evening for this week by the [illegible] Company, and the [illegible] Troupe. The [illegible] of "Agatha the North Wind," which is entitled "Imogen; or, the Spirit of Air." It will be presented in a style of brilliancy and splendor never before witnessed on any stage in this country. The scenery, machinery, music, costumes, tricks, and the entire paraphernalia have been gotten up new, in the most extensive, magnificent and perfect manner, and at a cost exceeding three thousand dollars. All the pantomimic portion of the company will appear in it, together with the distinguished Carlo family. The drama of "El Hyder" will be performed previous to the pantomime, and the farce of the "Yankee Heiress" will conclude the performances.

[Advertisement.]

HEAVY FALL IN HUNGARIAN WINES.—To raise money the importers are selling these pure and delicious wines, temporarily by retail, for cash, 20 per cent below wholesale prices—say from $2 per case, or 25 cents per bottle, upwards, for fine table Claret and Hock. Price lists sent free by post by the importers, FREUND & GRUNEBAUM, No. 106 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 127 and 130 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 18.

$1,000 R.R.Sdn b'ds	70	100	Reading R.R.		83¼
1,000 R.R.C. & I. 7s	40	100	do		83
2,000 Harlem R.R. loan	67	200	do		83@83½
1,000 Ill. C.R.R. Bds	93¾	100	do		83⅝
5,000 do	93¾	200	do		51⅞
4,000 do	93¾	200	do		84
1,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M.	45	100	do		83⅛
1,000 Cum'land Coal 6s	90	50	do		83
5,000 C. C. & I. 1st M.	73½	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		21½
4 El. State Bank-York	95	5	do		21¾
70 Bk. of Commerce	100	100	do		21
44 Park Bank	34	50	do		21
10 Metropolitan Bank	96	50	do		20⅝
28 Manhattan Bank	126	75	do		20⅞
114 Penns. Coal Co.	67½	50	do		20⅝
100 Cum'land Coal Co.	10	44	M. S. & N. I. R. pf.		34
200 do	10¼	15	Panama Railroad		94½
30 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76⅛	100	do		94¾
100 do	816	50	do		94⅝
100 do	76¼	100	Hudson R. R.		19½
200 do	76	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.		90
50 do	76¼	50	do		90
400 do	76¼	18	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R		97
100 do	76⅛	50	Cal. & Chi. R. R.		75½
1000 do	76¼	50	do		75¾
40 Erie R. R.	18½	100	do		76
200 do	18¾	62	do		75¾
50 do	18¾	100	Cl. & Toledo R. R.		42½
100 do	18¾	50	do		42
1150 do	18⅞	60	do		44⅛
200 do	18⅞	100	do		43¾
50 Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	75	1000	do		43
100 do	75¾	200	do		43@43⅛
50 do	75¾	15	Pac. M. Steam. Co.		67½
100 La C. & Mil. R.R.	10½				

Above Board.

$1,000 Mo. 6s '67	90	100	Cum. Coal Co.		100
1,000 Hamilton City 6s	81	100	N. Y. Cent. R.		75¼
4,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	93	50	do		75¾
5,000 N. O. & O. R.R. 6s	82½	100	do		75¾
2,000 Mich. Cn. R. 8 per cent. 1st m. S. F. Cn b.	83¾	50	do		75⅝
1,000 Erie R. Cn. 6s '71	39	60	Hudson River R.R.		19⅝
50 Bank of Commerce	100	200	Reading R'd.		83⅝
27 Bank of America	105	150	do		83
10 Bank of St. of N.Y.	91	25	Mich. S. & N. In. pf. S.		34
10 Park Bank	33½	25	do		33½
20 do	34	50	Cal. & Chic. R.		75¾
40 American Ex. Bk.	92¾	250	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	b60	75
25 Pacific Mail Co.	91¾	50	do		75¾
40 Del. & Rd Can Co.	109	200	La Crosse & Mil. RR.		10½
100 Erie Railroad	b30	40	Harlem R. R. Pref.		18
175 do	18				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac 8s	Int. add.	17⅜
2,000 Madison City 7s	Int. add.	51
2,000 Watertown City 8s	Int. add.	51
2,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 2d mort.	Int. add.	51
3 000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	70
3,000 Lexington City 6s	Int. add.	38½
10 shares Metropolitan Bank		96⅛
12 shares Hanover Bank		77⅜
10 shares Irving Bank		90⅝
24 shares National Bank		101⅜
10 shares Continental Bank		90⅜
10 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co		63½
50 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co		101¼
20 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co., of Brooklyn		132
50 shares Security Fire Ins. Co		99
20 shares Home Fire Ins. Co		144
30 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co		143
28 shares American Express Co		93½
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		66
50 shares Union Ferry Co		93½
2 shares New-York Academy of Music, p. s.		$240
$10,000 Great West. Ill. R. R. 10 ₩ ct. Bds. Flat		44⅜
$1,000 Great West. Ill. R.R. 7 ₩ ct, Bds.	Int. ad.	23⅝
$16,000 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. 7s	Int. ad.	65
$12,000 Pitts. and Steubenville R. R. 7s.	Int. ad.	20
10 shares Park Bank		34⅜
13 shares Corn Exchange Bank		95⅛
5 shares Metropolitan Bank Co.		83½
10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co		76
$16,000 La. 6 ₩ ct. Bds., payable 1894. Flat		83½@85½
$25,000 La. 6 ₩ ct. Bds., payable 1894. Flat		83½@83½

MONDAY, Dec. 21—A. M.

The Foreign trade at this port the past week shows an import entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to the value of $2,042,033, as against $2,917,654 the week ending Dec. 20 last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,033,346, against $1,942,304 the corresponding week last season. The direct Export of Specie is $378,584, against $127,419 same week last year. There was also $683,000 sent by express to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer of Wednesday last. The Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,912,775, against $4,257,840 at the close of the previous week. The income of Specie during the week in favor of the Bank reserve was about as follows:

From California	$2,280,000
From Europe	90,000
By express from interior (estimated)	800,000
Disbursed from Sub-Treasury	345,000
Together	$3,515,000
Against out-go as above	1,061,000
Apparent gain of week	$2,454,000

So that if the receipts from the interior be not overestimated, the Bank reserve should show, on the average to be made up this afternoon, about $28,000,000 against $26,058,877 last Monday. The export demand of the week was made light by the withdrawal of the Collins' packet, which should have sailed on Saturday. The same cause created unusual dullness in the movement of Foreign bills, the business in which was thrown over to the *Europa*, sailing direct on Wednesday next. By this opportunity, the employment of Gold will probably reach $1,500,000 or $1,800,000. It is not improbable that one of the large Banks, holding at present $4,000,000, will ship part of its surplus by way of creating sight exchange on London, in which, of late, it has become an active dealer. The terms for Bank and Bankers' bills are 111@111¼ at sight; 109¼@109⅝ at 60 days; merchant bills, irregular, 107@109 ₩ cent. Francs are 5:27½@5:16¾ (extremes,) at 60 days; 5:10@5:12½ at sight. The Money Market continues easy at Bank. Some few of the Banks in Wall-street find fair employment for their surplus means by lending on demand, though the business in this way is greatly reduced of late, and the amount of Stocks on the Street quite as much so. At the close of the week, Philadelphia and Baltimore funds were scarce and tending to better rates: Philadelphia 97¼@98; Baltimore 95½@96 ₩ cent. Boston 99¾@100.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for eleven months of the calendar year, which we published in tabular form early in the present month, showed a total Import of Foreign Merchandise of | $209,214,099
Add three weeks in December | 6,527,844
Total to date in 1857 | $215,741,944
Against same date 1856 | 209,607,961
Increase to date | $6,133,983

The same tables made the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, to

30th November	$68,799,600
Add three weeks in December	3,475,923
Total to date in 1857	$72,175,923
Against same date 1856	80,477,779
Decrease to date	$8,301,856

The same tables made the Export of Specie

Direct to the 30th November	$37,624,000
Add three weeks in December	4,041,769
Total to date in 1857	$41,665,763
Against same date 1856	36,952,370
Increase to date	$4,912,397

The course of the Stock Exchange through the past week was generally to decided improvement. The top rates of the week were partially turned on Friday and Saturday, though the market finally closed steady at an established rise on the prices of Saturday, Chicago and Rock Island closing 2¼@2¾ ₩ cent. The largest rise was in New-York Central shares and in the Stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal trade. The improvement was also important in the shares and bonds of the New-York and Erie and Michigan Southern Roads. The prospects of both concerns for freeing their finances of the pressing embarrassments which have of late weighed upon the market value of the property, are looking brighter. The negotiations of the new management of the Michigan Southern have so far progressed that nearly the entire $3,000,000 new bonds proposed to be exchanged for floating indebtedness, and in part for the common and preferred shares heretofore issued against such indebtedness, have been placed. The common shareholders have taken $1,000,000, paying thereon 24 ₩ cent. in cash, and 70 ₩ cent. in stock, and the subscription to another $1,000,000 is being taken up by the preferred shareholders. The Erie negotiation has already received some aid from the English bondholders, and further advices are looked for in the *Canada's* mail, due from Boston this evening. The disembarrassing of the finances of the Company depends mainly upon the stock and unsecured bondholders of 1862, 1871 and 1875. The latter are asked to exchange 50 per cent in their bonds and 50 per cent by easy instalments, in cash, or in Coupons due in 1858, for the new loan. The management, under present circumstances, will not feel justified in continuing their interest payments on the unsecured bonds until assurances are felt of the success of the pending negotiation. On the 1st January, therefore, in the absence of such assurances, the half-yearly Coupon on the loan of 1862 will lie over to be funded as proposed, and the same course will be pursued on 1st February with the Coupon then to fall due on the loans of 1871 and 1875; though it is hoped that no such necessity will devolve upon the management. In any event, the deferred Coupons will be received as cash for the instalments on the new mortgage, from any party presenting them; so that they will at once have a market, as the deferred acceptances of the Company (received in the same way) now have.

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 19.		Dec. 12.	Dec. 19.
N. Y. Central	73	76	Rock Island	70	74
Erie	18¾	19	Panama	91	94½
Illinois Central	86¾	90	Missouris	77	80
Ill. Cen. Bonds	93¾	96	Virginias	85	90½
Reading	80	83¾	Mich. Southern	18¾	20¼
Toledo	40¾	43¾	La Crosse	10¾	10⅞
Cl. & Pitts.	70¾	73¾	Milwaukee	21¾	20
Delaware	101	103	Cumberland	8¾	10
Penn. Coal	66	67¾			

Nearly all the City Bank Shares were in demand through the week, and the rise, in consequence of the full resumption of Specie payments and the almost assured certainty that the usual January half-yearly dividends will be declared and paid, was from 5 to 10 ₩ cent.

The Cleveland and Columbus half-yearly demand is payable 1st *February* not *January*, as heretofore announced by mistake.

We are requested by Mr. DRAPER to say that our informant on the subject of the auction sale of *Brooklyn* Ferry Stock did him injustice. He said nothing and concealed nothing to induce the belief that he was selling *Union* Ferry Stock. The two concerns are distinct, but both regular organizations.

Attention is called to the card, under the financial head of our advertising pages, of Messrs. MOREE & Co., General Brokers and Collecting Agents, No. 41 William-street. One of the firm is a member of the Stock Exchange; the other was late with Messrs. CORNING & Co. Their references, it will be seen, are highly respectable.

The city and county of St. Louis have provided for their January interest, the first with the Bank of the Republic, the other with the Bank of Commerce. The County will also pay off $300,000 of the principal of its debt, through the Bank of Commerce. These payments, altogether, amount to nearly $600,000, raised by direct taxation and promptly paid to the accounting officers during the present hard times at the West.

The Great Western Insurance Company has declared its semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ₩ cent. payable on the 2d of January. The books will be closed on the 28th inst., preparatory to the dividend of profits to Stockholders and customers of the office in January.

A petition to the next Legislature for a common Railway Transfer office in this City, has been suggested and printed for signatures, to the following purpose:

"To meet the object in view, your petitioners pray that the law may be so framed as to compel all Railroad Companies keeping transfer books in this State to have their certificates of shares registered at the said Clearing-house before they shall become negotiable in this State. And that the said Roads shall be required to make at least quarterly returns, duly verified under oath, of all their affairs to the Clearing-house, stating the total number of shares, the amount of capital stock paid in and unpaid, with the amount and number of bonds sold and unsold, the length of miles in operation, with the amount of receipts and expenditures, and debts of every description, which shall at all times be open to public inspection; together with such other provisions as shall be deemed best to secure protection to stockholders against the repetition of ruinous frauds."

We copied, the other day, from the Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., a synopsis of the California law in regard to exchanging and refunding the Public Debt of the State, in pursuance of the recent popular vote of the people. Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., the State financial agents in this City, have since issued a circular copy of the Act, at full length, and give notice that they are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State, transport them to Sacramento City, and procure new ones in accordance with this act, and return the same to this City.

The Metropolitan Bank makes current, at a charge to its dealers of *one quarter of one per cent*, the Circulation of all solvent Banks of New-York State, New-England and East Jersey, not otherwise redeemed in the City, except the Banks of Rhode Island. The Brokers buy the same money at ⅜ ₩ cent. They are, also, buying Rhode Island money at 2½@3¾ ₩ cent. discount; West Jersey 2½; Pennsylvania, out of the city of Philadelphia, 3½; Philadelphia 2½@2½; Baltimore 4½; other Maryland 5; Virginia 5½@6; North Carolina 7½; South Carolina 4; Louisiana 2; Illinois 6¾; Ohio and Kentucky 2, and Indiana State Bank 2.

Land Warrants are quoted by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street:

Acres.	Buying Price.	Acres.	Selling Price.
40	85	40	95
80	75	80	80
120	67	120	72
160	77	160	82

The Albany City Bank is now redeeming the Circulation of OLIVER LEE & Co.'s Bank, of Buffalo.

The Treasury Note Bill as it passed the Senate on Saturday last will be found on another page. The amendments from the original draft are unimportant. The lowest denomination is fixed at $100 instead of $50. The rate of interest is left in the discretion of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. HUNTER, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, stated that the Secretary would aim to get the money for the full issue of $6,000,000 at a cost not exceeding 3 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. We find that the suggestion of a mere nominal interest, so as to give the Notes popular currency, continues to gain favor, and after the immediate pressing wants of the Department are supplied at 3 ₩ cent., we have no doubt that the Secretary will find it practicable to employ a large amount free of interest charge. Even 3 ₩ cent. will cause the Notes to be withheld in a considerable measure from general currency, and from use about the Custom-house. The Banking and Exchange movement of the country, and the Specie reserve in the City Banks would be best promoted by providing Treasury funds free of cost to the Government. Secondly, we would, an earlier receipt of gold for Treasury and Custom-house purposes, and at the same time facilitating remittances to and from the interior. The Treasury has acted as well of late, and the public credit has been so ably maintained, that the universal feeling will favor this new National currency. At all events, it is greatly to be desired that Mr COBB should be kept free from jobbers in the negotiation of the public funds. It is only this class that will urge a rate of interest above 3 ₩ cent., or that will discourage the experiment of the nominal rate of one mill per annum.

The *Canada's* mails reached Boston on Saturday evening, but will not be received here until too late for use by the morning press. To this disappointment is to be added the non-arrival of the *Adriatic*. The only English files later than by the previous Cunarder, of Nov. 20, received here, are to Dec. 2, by the *North Star*. From the London *Times* of Dec. 1 we copy as follows:

At the Bank of England to-day the applications for discount were again comparatively moderate, and out of doors the best paper could be negotiated at 9¾ ₩ cent. Consequences are now put forward as to the period when a reduction of the Bank rate may be looked for, but this cannot take place until the £2,000,000 of over issue is returned to the Lower Department and the reserve in the Banking Department has been brought to a substantial sum. At the present rate of progress, however, a fortnight may, perhaps, be sufficient for these purposes.

American Securities were actively dealt in, the transactions in nearly every case being at a higher rate. Illinois Central Shares left off $2 better. There was a fair inquiry for silver, but no alteration of importance took place. Joint Stock Banks were in good demand, especially Union of London, which closed 20s above the last price on Saturday.

From the New-York Letter to the London Times.

A month ago the suspension took place, with $5,500,000 specie in the vaults. Since then $14,000,000 has been added; the *Arctic* has just arrived with $1,700,000; the *Baltic* is expected with a large amount more, all of which will appear in the next statement. The City banks might resume to-day, but the country banks are not quite ready for the resumption. The *financial results of the month's experience of the management that brought ruin upon so many of the merchants of New-York.*

Railways.

	Closing prices.		Business done.	
Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., 1875.	76@	78		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1875	76@	78	78¾	77¾
Do. Scrip	76@	78	77	77 3/4
Do. Land, 1860	76@	78		
Do. 8000 shares, 20 paid	10@	8 dis.	8¾	8¾ dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. scrip	70@	73		
Do., do., 1870	70@	73	73	
Do. do., 1869 (sterling)	90@	100		
Do., $100 shares	84@	85		
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 ₩ ct., 1905	60@	65		
Do. $100 shares	20@	30		
New-York Central 6 ₩ ct., (sinking fund), 1867	80@	84		
Do., 7 ₩ cent. scrip., 1864	70@	74		
Do., $100 shares	73@	76	74½	
New York and Erie 2d mtg. 7 ₩ cent	66@	70		
Do., (sink. fund.) do., 1875	46@	50		
Do., $100 shares	18@	20	19	
Pennsylvania Cent. Bonds 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₩ ct	78@	83		
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₩ cent. sig.	82@	84		

The Coal Trade.

From the Miners' Journal, Dec. 19.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 36,522 12, by Canal 7,412 14; for the week, 43,943 06 tons, which is less by 2,103 tons than for the corresponding week last year.

Notwithstanding the unusual mild weather, the trade by Canal may be considered as closed for the season. A few cargoes will probably be dispatched yet for the line, but the demand for New-York and Philadelphia has ceased entirely, owing to the mild weather, and freights have run up to $2 20 to New-York and $1 10 to Philadelphia, which, of course, cuts off shipments by Canal, as the rates are less by Railroad both to New-York and Philadelphia. The trade also by Railroad is diminishing.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill Railroad	47,046	36,520
Schuylkill Canal	5,102	7,414
Lehigh Railroad	5,367	9,035
Lehigh Canal	——	1,064
Scranton, South	4,012	4,473
Total	61,527	58,486

The loss and gain from the different regions for the present year is as follows, in round numbers:

	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill Region	272,000	——
Lehigh	33,421	——
Wilkesbarre	104,000	——
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	23,422	——
Penna. Coal Company	76,492	——
Scranton, about	——	168,000
Shamokin, about	——	20?,00
Total	509,145	189000,

Mr. Appleton on the Tariff and Currency.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 19.

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th ult., inclosing a circular to the Collector of Boston, and requesting my opinion of the effect which the present financial crisis will have upon the revenue for the next twelve or eighteen months.

It is a very difficult question, and on which I cannot form a very definite opinion. *I believe that the present crisis in its severity was wholly unnecessary, and was produced wholly by the mismanagement of the New-York Banks, in continuing their violent contraction of the currency after all necessity for it had ceased,* inasmuch as the export of gold had ceased before the middle of September, and could only be made at a loss compared to bills of exchange. This policy the New-York Banks still continue, although specie is flowing into the country even from Europe. If continued long enough it will be introducing a pure specie currency throughout the whole country, which might, perhaps, be done in the course of a twelvemonth, but during which nearly all trade and manufacture must cease, as at present. It is not probable, however, that this system will be continued much longer, so contrary as it is to the interests of the Banks and of the whole country. But it will be a slow process to recover from the paralysis and wreck brought upon us by this intense contraction of the currency. Perhaps it will not be too large an estimate to say that the revenue will be diminished to an extent equal to its ordinary product for six months. At the same time the country being in a state of the highest prosperity, except for this derangement of the currency; when that is corrected, it will return to its usual action with great elasticity. It is, however, undoubtedly true that both the imports and duties for the last two years have been in excess of a wholesome trade.

I have been many years out of active business, and cannot undertake to give an opinion on the working of the new tariff upon the revenue. I cannot, however, avoid expressing the opinion that the present Tariff, beside being founded on a wrong principle, is, in its construction, the most clumsy, and in its practical operation the most inconvenient of any Tariff which has been adopted in the United States. Of this I think you must have had yourself pretty full experience in the many difficult questions which you have been called on to decide. What can be more absurd than the different classification of woolen and worsted, and the various manufactures of cotton? What an improvement and simplicity it would introduce to make all textile fabrics of cotton wool, linen, silk, &c., subject to the same rate of duty, which I should place at 25 ₩ cent., and make everything under 20 ₩ cent. free.

I was a member of Congress in 1832, 1833 and 1840, during each of which sessions the tariff was the most interesting subject of discussion.

The tariff of 1832 was framed upon the principle of raising a sufficient revenue by duty on articles similar to those made in this country for the purpose of affording protection to American labor, and the capital invested in manufactures. I voted for that bill in company with Mr. POLK, CAVE JOHNSON, and many other leading men of the Democratic Party. In fact the protective system was introduced especially by that party. It is altogether a system essentially democratic, for the benefit of labor, although Mr. Secretary WALKER was able, in 1846, to persuade a majority of Congress that it was only capital which was favored by it.

There is one consideration growing out of the present tariff which is worthy the attention of cotton planters. Large quantities of cloths for printing and dyeing have been imported at a duty of 12 ₩ cent. This is done in consequence of their being made of one-half to two-thirds from Bombay cotton, which is of less value than our own 3@4 cents ₩ pound, a difference just about equal to the duty. The only remedy for this is the importing of cotton from India, which some of our manufacturers were preparing to do, but for the present disturbances, but which will undoubtedly be done if the trade is open.

With much respect, your very obedient serv't,

NATHAN APPLETON.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For	Date.
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
North Star	New-York	Liverp'l	Dec. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

FROM EUROPE.

North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 9
Adriatic	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 16
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 23
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Dec. 23

Passengers Sailed.

Per steamship Florida, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Crosby and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hoagland, Villalonga, Miss Estelle E. Harmon, Homer Foster, Jno. Gee, Wm. Dewar, T. White, Miss F. Daley, A. B. Ayres, Mrs. F. S. Le Baron and child, Miss Mamie Jones, Mrs. F. S. Hunter, Augusta, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Pamely Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lackey, Miss [illegible], Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Pomeroy, Jno. F. Mott, Jno. Mott, Miss Mott, Joseph Cox, Nichols, Miss Brockway, Mrs. Wm. Brockway and child, Mrs. Howland, Howland R. Cornell, Wm. R. Mott, Geo. F. Taylor, T. L. Hustead—and 45 in the steerage.

Per steamship Star of the South, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—S. A. Neal, E. Winfield, Francis Marshall, D. Charles, Mrs. Lucas, Miss Miller, Lewis Mayer, Charles W. Smith, R. W. Booth, Mrs. R. Sen. Nicholson, Mrs. Peter, Jas. Vanuxem, Miss Murphy, Mr. Byrne and lady, Mrs. G. K. Chaffee, H. T. Cooke, Dr. J. A. Trenton, Mrs. Marshall—and 20 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, Nov. 30—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Miss